

years, and should then go off to private posts because funds for hospital appointments could not be raised, was, I must confess, a state of affairs that I failed to comprehend. If funds are needed anywhere, surely it is here, in order to provide the sick with the best possible nursing." It is not a bad thing to feel that our nursing affairs are being watched and criticised by the great thinkers and writers abroad. It should stimulate the nursing body to greater and greater efforts to keep our standards unbroken, to refuse to recede or to yield an inch of the ground that has been gained, in spite of the attacks from without, and the faint-heartedness within our ranks.

Mrs. Robb, as every one knows, speaks from an exceptionally large experience. She knows the superintendent's point of view in addition to the pupil's; and she knows the board of managers' view; but apparently they are all one: to produce a force which shall intelligently, kindly, and mercifully take care of the sick and helpless; that the process shall be in no wise an economic loss; that it shall not involve the sacrifice of any other class, but shall naturally bring its own compensation.

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THE IMMEDIATE CARE OF THE INJURED. By Albert S. Morrow, M.D., Attending Surgeon to the Workhouse Hospital and to the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm. Octavo of 340 pages, with 238 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.50 net. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London.

This book seems destined to become a sort of recruiting ground for applicants to the nurse training-schools of the country. We all remember its modest forerunner, "First Aid to the Injured," and it is well known that many who later became more or less famous in the history of the nursing profession owe their first inspiration to the perusal of that work. The present treatise, enlarged and elaborated so as almost to lose all likeness to its modest predecessor, is written in a way to claim popular attention and to prove interesting reading to a large portion of the laity. Technical and scientific language is conspicuous by its absence, and the rather sketchy descriptions are supplemented by many valuable illustrations. Addressed to physicians, nurses, and laymen, it will probably appeal to the last class rather than either the first or second. Interesting reading it is, but the question will not be suppressed of just what value as a guide to emergency work can such a book claim? Will it ever be available where a doctor is not? We are warned in insistent italics that "*first aid should never supersede or take the place of proper medical or surgical attention;*" that "by first aid is meant the *temporary* assistance rendered a sufferer until the arrival of medical aid. To proceed further

than this is not only an unwarranted presumption upon the part of the person so doing, but may result in the production of harmful consequences to the injured person. *In all cases a physician should be immediately summoned*, and in the meantime the 'first-aid' should devote his energies to rendering whatever temporary assistance may be within his power." To which we most heartily say, Amen! But why, following such a preface, does the author proceed to instruct for the reduction of dislocations of the shoulder, elbow, hip, etc.? Or, again, the cauterization for rabies? Do the benefits of cauterization at the hands of a layman in any degree justify such suffering as the process must entail? The general instructions are beyond criticism, as in the general treatment of various injuries—sprains, fractures, dislocations, etc., simple and practical in every respect, a blind man could follow them.

The latter part of the book is devoted mainly to different methods of transportation for injured or disabled people, and there are found here some distinctly novel hints, for which the author gives the main credit to the drill regulations of the United States Army Hospital Corps.

There is no question of the interest and popularity of the book. The public generally as well as the profession are indebted to Dr. Morrow. It will give a fresh impetus to first-aid classes, and as we mentioned earlier offers suggestions to many young people who are looking about for some definite plan for future activity. But, again, there is the question: Why instruct a great body of people for duties which they are solemnly enjoined to abstain from, and leave to be performed by others, endowed with a peculiar fitness for the office?

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THE NURSE'S "ENQUIRE WITHIN." A Pocket Encyclopedia of Diseases; Their Symptoms, Nursing Treatment and much other Valuable Information, Alphabetically Arranged. By C. O. M. Scientific Press, London. Price, 2 shillings.

Only from England is such a little book as the one before us obtainable. No other country seems to produce the combination of modesty and efficiency that makes possible so painstaking an effort to serve a very humble beginner. The author out of a long and varied career in English and foreign hospitals has collected the material for this tiny encyclopedia, much of the matter being of such a nature that the larger and fuller text-books overlook it or consider it too insignificant to be included in their work. For the most part only the homely terms by which the less educated or strictly lay classes express themselves are used, and the term used in the title "Nursing-Treatment" is used advisedly, as it refers mostly to the simple home remedies which any one may use without fear of treading on the sensitive